

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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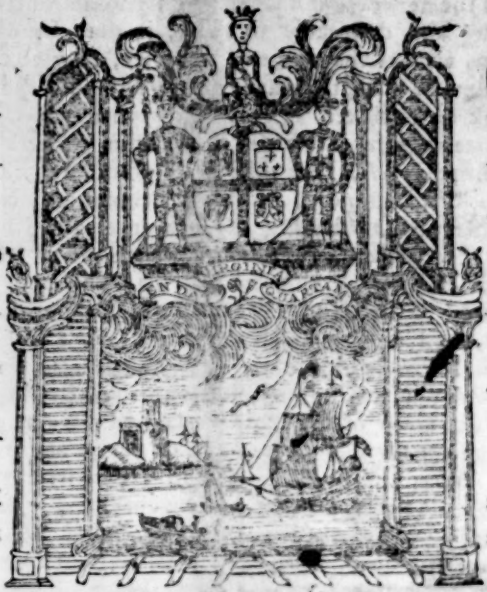
BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY

JOHN PINKNEY.

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To the EMIGRANTS lately arrived from the highlands of SCOTLAND.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

A NATIVE of the same island, and on the same side of the Tweed with yourselves, begs for a few moments your serious attention. A regard for your happiness, and the security of your posterity, are the only motives that could have induced me to occupy your time by an epistolary exhortation. How far I may fall short of the object I have thus in view becomes not me to surmise. The same claim, however, has he to praise (though perhaps never equally rewarded) who endeavours to do good as he who has the happiness to effect his purpose. I hope therefore no views of acquiring popular fame, no partial or circumscribed motives, will be attributed to me from this attempt. If this, however, should be the case, I have the consolation to know that I am not the first, of many thousands, who have been censured unjustly.

I have been lately told that our provincial congress has appointed a committee to confer with you respecting the differences which at present subsist between Great Britain and her American colonies; that they wish to make you their friends, and treat with you for that purpose, to convince you by facts and argumentation that it is necessary that every inhabitant of this colony should concur in such measures as may, through the aid of a superintending providence, remove those evils under which this continent is at present depressed.

The substance of the present contest, as far as my abilities serve me to comprehend it, is, simply, whether the parliament of Great Britain shall have the liberty to take away your property without your consent? It seems clear and obvious to me that it is wrong and dangerous they should have such a power, and that if they are able to carry this into execution, no man in this country has any property which he may safely call his own, adding to the absurdity of a people's being taxed by a body of men at least three thousand miles distant. We need only observe that their views and sentiments are opposite to ours, their manners of living so different that nothing but confusion, injustice, and oppression, could possibly attend it. If ever we are justly and righteously taxed, it must be by a set of men, who, living amongst us, have an interest in the soil, and who are amenable to us for all their transactions.

It was not to become slaves you forsook your native shores. Nothing could have buoyed you up against the prepossessions of nature and of custom but a desire to fly from tyranny and oppression. Here you found a country with open arms ready to receive you; no persecuting landlord to torment you; none of your property exacted from you to support court favourites and dependants. Under these circumstances, your virtue and your interest were equally securities for the uprightness of your conduct; yet, independent of these motives, inducements are not wanting to attach you to the cause of liberty. No people are better qualified than you to ascertain the value of freedom. They only can know its intrinsic worth who have had the misery of being deprived of it.

From the clemency of the English nation you have little to expect; from the king and his ministers still less. You and your forefathers have fatally experienced the malignant barbarity of a despotic court. You cannot have forgot the wanton acts of unparalleled cruelty committed during the reign of Charles II. Mercy and justice were then strangers to your land, and your countrymen found but in the dust a sanctuary from their distresses. The cries of age, and the concessions of youth, were uttered but to be disregarded; and equally with and without the formalities of law were thousands of the innocent and deserving ushered to an untimely grave. The cruel and unmerited usage given to the duke of Argyle in that reign cannot be justified or excused; no language can paint the horrors of this transaction; description falters on her way, and lost in the labyrinth of sympathy and woe, is unable to perform the duties of her function. This unhappy nobleman had always professed himself an advocate for the government under which he lived, and a friend to the reigning monarch. Whenever he deviated from these principles, it must have been owing to the strong impulses of honour, and the regard he bore to the rights of his

fellow creatures. "It were endless as well as shocking (says an elegant writer) to enumerate all the instances of persecution, or, in other words, of absurd tyranny, which at this time prevailed in SCOTLAND. Even women were thought proper objects on whom they might exercise their ferocious and wanton dispositions, and three of that sex, for refusing to sign some test drawn up by tools of administration, were devoted, without the solemnity of a trial, to a lingering and painful death."

I wish, for the sake of humanity in general, and the royal family in particular, that I could throw a veil over the conduct of the duke of Cumberland after the last rebellion. The indiscriminate punishments which he held out equally to the innocent and the guilty are facts of notoriety much to be lamented. The intention may possibly in some measure excuse, though nothing can justify the barbarity of the measure.

Let us then, my countrymen, place our chief dependence on our virtue, and by opposing the standard of despotism on its first appearance, secure ourselves against those arts in which a contrary conduct will undoubtedly plunge us. I will venture to say, that there is no American so unreasonable as even to wish you to take the field against your friends from the other side of the Atlantic; all they expect or desire from you is, to remain neutral, and to contribute your proportion of the expenses of the war. This will be sufficient testimony of your attachment to the cause they espouse. As you participate of the blessings of the soil, it is but reasonable that you should bear a proportionable part of the disadvantages attending it.

To the virtuous and deserving among the Americans, nothing can be more disagreeable than national reflections; they are and must be, in the eyes of every judicious man, odious and contemptible, and bespeak a narrowness of soul which the virtuous are strangers to. Let not then any disrespectful epithets, which the vulgar and illiterate may throw out, prejudice you against them; and endeavour to observe this general rule, dictated at least by humanity, *that he is a good man who is engaged in a good cause.*

Your enemies have said you are friends to absolute monarchy and despotism, and that you have offered yourselves as tools in the hands of administration, to rivet the chains forging for your brethren in America. I hope, and think my knowledge of you authorizes the assertion, that you are friends to liberty, and the natural and avowed enemies of tyranny and usurpation. All of you, I doubt not, came into the country with a determined resolution of finishing here your days; nor dare I doubt but that, fired with the best and noblest species of human emulation, you would wish to transmit to the rising generation that best of all patrimonies, the legacy of freedom.

Private views, and offers of immediate reward, can only operate on base and unmanly minds. That soul in which the love of liberty ever dwelt, must reject, with honest indignation, every idea of preferment, founded on the ruins of a virtuous and deserving people. I would have you look up to the constitution of Britain as the best and surest safeguard to your liberties. Whenever an attempt is made to violate its fundamental principles, every effort becomes laudable which may tend to preserve its natural purity and perfection.

The warmest advocates for administration have candour sufficient to admit that the people of Great Britain have no right to tax America. If they have not, for what are they contending? It will, perhaps, be answered, for the dignity of government. Happy would it be for those who advance this doctrine to consider that there is more real greatness, and genuine magnanimity, in acknowledging an error than in persisting in it. Miserable must that state be whose rulers, rather than give up a little punctilio, would endanger the lives of thousands of its subjects in a quarrel, the injustice and impropriety of which is universally acknowledged. If the Americans wish for any thing more than is set forth in the address of the last congress to the king and people of Great Britain, if independence is their aim, by removing their real grievances, their artificial ones (if any they should avow) will soon appear, and with them will their cause be deserted by every friend to limited monarchy, and by every well-wisher to the interest of

America. I have endeavoured, in this uncultivated, home-spun essay, to avoid prolixity as much as possibly I could; I have aimed at no flowers of speech, no touches of rhetoric, which are too often made use of to amuse, and not to instruct or persuade the understanding. I have no views but your good, and the credit of the country from whence you came.

In case government should prevail, and be able to tax America without the least shew of representation, it would be to me a painful reflection, to think that the children of the land to which I owe my existence should have been the cause of plunging millions into perpetual bondage.

If we cannot be of service to the cause, let us not be an injury to it; let us view this continent as a country marked out by the great God of nature as a receptacle for distress, and where the industrious and virtuous may range in the fields of freedom, happy under their own fig trees, freed from a swarm of petty tyrants, who disgrace countries the most polished and civilized, and who ~~infect~~ infest that region from whence you came.

SCOTIUS AMERICANUS.

The SPEECH of the young MARQUIS of GRANBY on the RESTRAINING BILL.

I RISE to trouble the house with a few words on the bill now before it. I have sat, sir, during the course of two divisions, without taking any part, even so much as giving a silent vote on any American question, because, sir, as I will fairly confess to you I entered these walls with prejudices against the system administration was pursuing, I thought it was but justice to hear the arguments that might be urged on both sides, to compare those arguments, and draw my opinion from that comparison. As to the bill, immediately the object of our consideration, I think it in every respect so arbitrary, so oppressive, and so totally founded on principles of resentment, that I am exceedingly happy at having this public opportunity of bearing my testimony against it, in the strongest manner I am able. In God's name, what language are you now holding out to America? Re-sign your property, divest yourselves of your privileges and freedom, renounce every thing that can make life comfortable, or we will destroy your commerce, we will involve your country in all the miseries of famine, and if you express the sensations of men at such harsh treatment, we will then declare you in a state of rebellion, and put yourselves and your families to fire and sword. And yet, sir, the noble lord on the floor (lord North) has told this house that a reconciliation is the sole object of his wishes. I hope the noble lord will pardon me if I doubt the perfect sincerity of those wishes; at least, sir, his actions justify my doubts; for every circumstance in his whole conduct, respecting America, has militated against his present professions; and what, sir, must the Americans conclude? Whilst you are ravishing their coasts and extirpating their commerce, and are withheld only by your impotence from spreading fresh ruin by the sword, can they, sir, suppose such chastisement is intended to promote a reconciliation, and that you mean to restore to their forlorn country those liberties you deny to their present possession, and, in the insolence of persecution, are compassing earth and seas to destroy? You can with no more justice compel the Americans to your obedience, by the operation of the present measures, by making use of their necessities, and by withholding from them that commerce on which their existence depends, than a ruffian can found an equitable claim to his possessions when he forcibly enters my house, and with a dagger at my throat, or a pistol at my breast, makes me seal deeds which will convey to him my estate and property.

My ideas of rebellion are totally different from Mr. Rigby's. If, according to his ideas of rebellion, the Americans were in that state, I should be as warmly their opponent as I am now their friend. I have a very clear, a very adequate idea, of rebellion, at least, according to my own principles, and those are the principles on which the revolution was founded. It is not against whom a war is directed, but it is the justice of that war that does, or does not, constitute rebellion. If the innocent part of mankind must tamely relinquish their freedom, their property, and every thing they hold dear, merely to avoid the im-

putation of *rebellion*, I beg, sir, it may be considered what kind of peace and loyalty there will then exist in the world, which consists only in violence and rapine, and is merely to be maintained for the benefit of robbers and oppressors. I hope, sir, I shall be believed when I assure you that I am as warm a friend to the interests of my country as any man in this house, but then it must be understood when those interests are founded in justice. I am not attached to any particular acre of land; the farmer in Cumberland or Durham is as little connected with me as the peasant in America. It is not the ground a man stands on that attaches me to him, it is not the air he breathes that connects me with him, but it is the principles of that man, those independent, those generous principles of liberty, which he professes, co-operating with my own, which call me forth as his advocate, and make me glory in being considered his friend. As for myself, sir, I am not in the least ashamed to avow that my attachment is to a noble lord, who has been, in my opinion, very unjustly reflected on in the course of this debate, I mean lord Chatham. I am not even personally acquainted with the noble lord; I do not know the inconsistencies of which he stands accused; but this, sir, I know, I shall not support his inconsistencies; I shall only support him in those principles which have raised his name to the elevation on which it is now placed in this country, and have so deservedly procured him the love and admiration of his fellow citizens.

Sir, I shall not trouble the house any longer, as this matter has been so fully discussed, though I must confess I am not sorry a debate has taken place, because I was rather desirous of making a kind of political creed, some professions of my sentiments on this very important, this very serious national question.

From the fullest conviction of my soul, I disclaim every idea, both of policy and right internally to tax America; I disavow the whole system. It is commenced in iniquity; it is pursued with resentment, and it can terminate in nothing but blood. Under whatsoever shape in futurity it may be revived, by whomsoever produced and supported, it shall from me meet the most constant, determined, and invincible opposition. *Wm Pitt*

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN earl of DUNMORE, his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the same:

A PROCLAMATION.

AS I have ever entertained hopes that an accommodation might have taken place between Great Britain and this colony, without being compelled, by my duty, to this most disagreeable, but now absolutely necessary step, rendered so by a body of armed men, unlawfully assembled, firing on his majesty's tenders, and the formation of an army, and that army now on their march to attack his majesty's troops, and destroy the well disposed subjects of this colony: To defeat such treasonable purposes, and that all such traitors, and their abettors, may be brought to justice, and that the peace and good order of this colony may be again restored, which the ordinary course of the civil law is unable to effect, I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the aforesaid good purposes can be obtained, I do, in virtue of the power and authority to me given, by his majesty, determine to execute martial law, and cause the same to be executed throughout this colony. And to the end that peace and good order may the sooner be restored, I do require every person capable of bearing arms to resort to his majesty's standard, or be looked upon as traitors to his majesty's crown and government, and thereby become liable to the penalty the law inflicts upon such offences, such as forfeiture of life, confiscation of lands, &c. &c. And I do hereby farther declare all indentured servants, negroes, or others (appertaining to rebels) free, that are able and willing to bear arms, they joining his majesty's troops, as soon as may be, for the more speedily reducing this colony to a proper sense of their duty, to his majesty's crown and dignity. I do farther order and require all his majesty's liege subjects to retain their quitrents, or any other taxes due, or that may become due, in their own custody, till such time as peace may be again restored to this at present most unhappy country, or demanded of them for their former salutary purposes, by officers properly authorized to receive the same.

GIVEN under my hand, on board the ship William, off Norfolk, the 7th day of November, in the 16th year of his majesty's reign.

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A COPY of the above proclamation having fallen into my hands, I thought it was necessary, for the welfare of two sorts of people, that its public appearance should be attended with comments of the following nature. Such as have mixed much in society, and have had opportunities of hearing the subject of the present unnatural contest discussed, will be but little startled at the appellation of *rebel*, because they will know that it is not merited; but others there may be whose circumstances may, in a great measure, have excluded them from the knowledge of public matters, who may be sincerely attached to the interests of their country, and who may yet be frightened to act against it from the dread of incurring a guilt which, by all good men, is justly abhorred. To these, it may be proper to address a few remarks upon

this proclamation; and as part of the proclamation respects the negroes, and seems to offer something very flattering and desirable to them, it may be doing them, as well as the country, a service, to give them a just view of what they are to expect, should they be so weak and wicked as to comply with what lord Dunmore requires. Those, then, who are afraid of being styled *rebels*, I would beg to consider, that although lord Dunmore, in this proclamation, insidiously mentions his having till now entertained hopes of an accommodation, yet the whole tenor of his conduct, for many months past, has had the most direct and strongest tendency to widen the unhappy breach, and render a reconciliation more difficult. For what other purpose did he write his false and inflammatory letters to the ministers of state? Why did he, under cover of the night, take from us our powder, and render useless the arms of our public magazine? Why did he secretly and treacherously lay snares for the lives of our unwary brethren? Snares that had likely to prove but too effectual? Why did he, under idle pretences, withdraw himself from the seat of government, where alone he could, had he been willing, have done essential service to our country? Why, by his authority, have continual depredations been since made upon such of our countrymen as were situated within the reach of ships of war and tenders? Why have our towns been attacked, and houses destroyed? Why have the persons of many of our most respectable brethren been seized upon, torn from all their connections, and confined on board of ships? Was all this to bring about reconciliation? Judge for yourselves whether the injuring of our persons and properties be the readiest way to regain our affections. After insulting our persons, he now presumes to insult our understandings also. Do not believe his words, when his actions so directly contradict them. If he wished for an accommodation, if he had a desire to restore peace and order, as he professes, it was to be upon terms which would have been disgraceful, and in the end destructive of every thing dear and valuable. Consider again the many attempts which have been made to enslave us. Nature gave us equal privileges with the people of Great Britain. We are equally, with them, entitled to the disposal of our own property; and we have never resigned to them these rights, which we derived from nature. But they have endeavoured, unjustly, to rob us of them; they have made acts of parliament, in which we in no manner concurred, which dispose of our property; acts which abridge us of liberties we once enjoyed, and which impose burthens and restraints upon us too heavy to be borne. Had we immediately taken up arms to assert our rights, and to prevent the exercise of unlawful power, though our cause would have been just, yet our conduct would have been precipitate, and so far blameable. We might then, with some shadow of justice, have been charged with rebellion, or a disposition to rebel. But this was not the way we behaved: We petitioned once and again, in the most dutiful manner; we hoped that the righteousness of our cause would appear, that our complaints would be heard and attended to; we wished to avoid the horrors of a civil war, and so long proceeded in this fruitless track that our not adopting a more vigorous opposition seemed rather to proceed from a spirit of meanness and fear than of peace and loyalty; and all that we gained was to be more grievously oppressed. At length, we resolved to withhold our commerce from Britain; and, by thus affecting her interest, oblige her to redress our grievances. But in this, also, we have been disappointed: Our associations have been deemed unlawful combinations, and opposition to government; we have been entirely deprived of our trade to foreign countries, and even ourselves, and fleets and armies have been sent to reduce us to a compliance with the arbitrary, unjust demands, of the British minister, and corrupt parliament. Reduced to such circumstances, to what could we have recourse but to arms? Every other expedient having been tried, and found ineffectual, this alone was left; and this we have, at last, unwillingly adopted. If it be *rebellion* to take up arms in such a cause as this, *rebellion* then is not only a justifiable, but an honourable thing. But let us not be deceived with empty sounds. They who call us *rebels* cannot make us so. Rebellion is open and avowed opposition to lawful authority; but it is usurped and arbitrary power which we have determined to oppose. Societies are formed, and magistrates appointed, that men may the better enjoy the blessings of life. Some of the rights which they have derived from nature they part with, that they may the more peaceably and safely possess the rest. To preserve the rights they have reserved is the duty of every member of society, and to deprive a people of these is *treason*, is *rebellion against the state*. If this doctrine then be right, which no one, I believe, will venture to deny, we, my countrymen, are the dutiful members of society; and the persons who endeavour to rob us of our rights, they are the *rebels*, *rebels to their country*, and to the rights of human nature. I repeat it again, let us not be deceived with empty sounds. We are acting the part of loyal subjects, of faithful members of the community, when we stand forth in opposition to the arbitrary and oppressive acts of any man, or set of men. Resort not then to the *standard* which lord Dunmore has set up; and if any of you have been so far mistaken in your duty as to join him, fly from his camp, as an infected place, and speedily rejoin your virtuous suffering countrymen; for be ye well assured that the time will come when these in-

vaders of the rights of human kind will suffer the punishment due to their crimes, and when the insulted and oppressed Americans will, if they preserve their virtue, triumph over all their enemies. The second class of people, for whose sake a few remarks upon this proclamation seem necessary, is the *negroes*. They have been flattered with their freedom, if they be able to bear arms, and will speedily join lord Dunmore's troops. To none, then, is freedom promised but to such as are able to do lord Dunmore service. The aged, the infirm, the women, and children, are still to remain the property of their masters, of masters who will be provoked to severity, should part of their slaves desert them. Lord Dunmore's declaration, therefore, is a cruel declaration to the negroes. He does not pretend to make it out of any tenderness to them, but solely upon his own account; and should it meet with success, it leaves by far the greater number at the mercy of an enraged and injured people. But should there be any amongst the negroes weak enough to believe that lord Dunmore intends to do them a kindness, and wicked enough to provoke the fury of the Americans against their defenceless fathers and mothers, their wives, their women, and children, let them only consider the difficulty of effecting their escape, and what they must expect to suffer if they fall into the hands of the Americans. Let them farther consider what must be their fate should the English prove conquerors. If we can judge of the future from the past, it will not be much mended. Long have the Americans, moved by compassion, and actuated by sound policy, endeavoured to stop the progress of slavery. Our assemblies have repeatedly passed acts, laying heavy duties upon imported negroes, by which they meant altogether to prevent the horrid traffic; but their humane intentions have been as often frustrated by the cruelty and covetousness of a set of English merchants, who prevailed upon the king to repeal our kind and merciful acts, little, indeed, to the credit of his humanity. Can it then be supposed that the negroes will be better used by the English, who have always encouraged and upheld this slavery, than by their present masters, who pity their condition, who wish, in general, to make it as easy and comfortable as possible, and who would, were it in their power, or were they permitted, not only prevent any more negroes from losing their freedom, but restore it to such as have already unhappily lost it? No. The ends of lord Dunmore and his party, being answered, they will either give up the offending negroes to the rigour of the laws they have broken, or sell them in the West Indies, where every year they sell many thousands of their miserable brethren, to perish, either by the inclemency of weather, or the cruelty of barbarous masters. Be not then, ye negroes, tempted by this proclamation to ruin yourselves. I have given you a faithful view of what you are to expect, and declare, before GOD, in doing it I have considered your welfare, as well as that of the country. Whether you will profit by my advice I cannot tell, but this I know, that whether we suffer or not, if you desert us you must certainly will.

WILLIAMSBURG.

POSITIVE accounts, it seems, are arrived in town, respecting the surrender of St. John's. General Carleton was marching, with 800 men, to the assistance of that place, when he was attacked by 700 brave *Green Mountain Boys*, who after an obstinate engagement, killed a great number of their enemy, and took many prisoners. Upon this information reaching St. John's, the inhabitants unanimously laid down their arms, and surrendered, amounting to about 600. Our people then took possession of all the arms and ammunition, being an immense quantity, besides other valuable stores, &c. &c. Having well secured St. John's, they immediately marched for Montreal.

Mr. PINKNEY,

YOUR paper of the 19th of October informs the public of a marriage between me and a certain Elizabeth Matthews. As this piece of news has been transmitted to you by my secret enemy, for the base purpose of injuring my character in the most capital manner, I must beg you will, in your next paper, contradict it. And in order that I may detect the villain who thus wantonly sports with people's characters, I desire you will, by the very first opportunity, let me know the informer's name; or if you received the intelligence without a signature, please to send me the original manuscript. I am, sir, your most humble servant,

THOMAS IRVING.

* * The printer, in justice to Mr. Irving's character, takes it extremely unkind that a *wanton* correspondent should make *him* the means of convey-

ing an unjust and slanderous report. Mr. Irving will, however, it is expected, forgive the printer, as it is impossible for him at all times to know whether the intelligence which he receives is well authenticated or not.

The first BOOK of SHEMAIAH.
C H A P. III.

IN the 15th year of the reign of king Rehoboam, in the 8th month, on the nine and twentieth day of the month, as I was sitting in my house, which is in the united provinces of North America,

There came a voice unto me, saying, cry unto the elders of thy people, and say unto them, come down, ye great men, and sit in the dust, and humble yourselves, for the provocation wherewith ye have provoked the Lord God of Israel to anger.

Ye have said, and have not fulfilled; ye have broken the covenant between God and yourselves, and have established that religion whereof ye swore unto the Lord ye would not.

Ye lavish gold out of the bag, and weigh silver in the balance; ye hire a goldsmith, and he maketh you a God thereof; and ye fall down and worship him.

Ye bear him upon your shoulders, ye carry him unto the palace of Rehoboam, and have caused him to consent that he may be set up in the plains of the Quebecites.

(Though he swear unto the Lord in the abby that he detested, abhorred, and abjured, that damnable doctrine, neither would he suffer it to be established in his dominions.)

Remember this, and call it to mind, ye that are far from righteousness, ye that have refused to hear the counsel of Jonathan the Afaphite, and of William the Pittite,

And have done that which the Lord abhorreth, and which he declared by his servant Moses ye should not do;

And have gone after other Gods to serve them; therefore shall speedy destruction overtake you as a woman in travail.

Your wickedness shall be uncovered, and your shame shall be seen, when the holy one of Israel shall return to judgment.

And unless ye repent quickly of the blood ye have caused to be spilt in the gates of Boston (that ye might make weak your kingdom, and bring in James on the throne of Rehoboam as your king) God will consider it at your hands.

Consider this, ye destroyers of the Lord's people, ye worshippers of Baal, thou Mansfieldite, thou Buteite, and thou Northite;

And sit in darkness, and lament your condition; for God is not a man that he would lie, neither the son of man that he should be deceived.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.
TO THE PRINTER.

IT is with much concern that I see so many infamous and abominable letters and paragraphs on both sides of the question, relative to the present dissensions between parliament and America; not only letters, but pamphlets, tending to widen the unhappy

breach, at a time when every virtuous man should try to close it. The views of each party have been misunderstood and misrepresented, by several on each side, wilfully and maliciously, as if there was no God at all, no searcher of the heart, that had any power to punish. A mischievous lie is one of the greatest of crimes, and in this question they have had but too much effect. Is it not a greater crime to cause the blood of thousands to be shed, and the misery of the whole empire, than to commit fifty robberies on the highway? On one side parliament has been assured that the Americans wanted to shake off all allegiance to, and dependence on, the mother country. This was at least a horrible falsity. On the other side, America has been told that England wanted to enslave her. This was, too, as horrible a falsity. The people of this country have had another lie held out to them, that America would not at all contribute to the general charge of the empire, whereas the whole question was about the mode. The people of America have been told that the design of England was to tax her at pleasure, and at random: whereas several of the leading men here wanted only to make them acknowledge the right, once for all, and then to dispute that right; for common sense shewed that we got more by their good humour, and by peace with them, than could ever be got from them by swarms of taxes.

The passions of men on both sides have been inflamed, and reason and argument have no force in delirium. Shall we never grow cool? Are things to go on forever in this mad career? Will we never listen, but always act without having listened? When America is gone from us forever, after rivers of blood, and heaps of treasure, fruitlessly squandered in a base war, what amends can the liars on both sides make? God will find them all out. I have very dear friends on both sides, carried away by jealousies and fears; and not only I, but every virtuous person, must feel hurt by the present state of things on both sides. Could not we silent and suspend every thing till some cool measures could be found out? Must we needs break our necks? I know that the heartily wicked on one side despise the Americans, and their spirit, resentment, or courage; and that, on the other side, they trust in their numbers and spirits. But it is all nonsense and misery. Let us do as lovers do: If we must quarrel, let us kiss and be friends, but not break off forever; let our quarrels cement us the more. Thus reasoned, of old, Philip de Mornay, and his successor. H. MORNAY.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS,
A VERY well accustomed ordinary, with good buildings, gardens, and orchards; also four other dwelling-houses, with convenient out-houses, suitable for private house-keeping. They are all in the same neighbourhood, in the upper end of Hancover county, and there is a plenty of good land for cultivation and pasturage to each. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at the said public house.
BEN. BROWN.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in King William, about the beginning of October last, a black horse intermixed all over with white hairs, paces altogether in the bridle, is about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, and branded on the near buttock R. Whoever conveys the said horse to me shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. CALEB TURNER.

The acknowledgment of Rights, for them they may use that yellow Right at Rights, and lawfully too

LOST last night, between Mr. Burwell's and Gloucester town, a horizontal gold WATCH, which runs on a diamond, the maker's name Toolman, number forgot; it has a remarkable neat china dial-plate, the outward case a composition resembling tortoiseshell, but much broken and defaced, a ribbon string, and key only annexed to it. Whoever has found the said watch, and will deliver it to Mr. Burwell, shall have 50s. reward, and no questions asked. If it should be offered for sale, it is hoped that it will be stopped, and information given, for which kindness the above mentioned reward will be thankfully paid.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

FREDERICK COUNTY (Virginia) November 10, 1775.

RAN away last night, from Marlborough iron works, two English convict servant men, imported last summer, and a country born negro, viz. Charles White, by trade a stocking weaver, born in Rutlandshire, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, short dark brown hair, pug nose, high cheek bones, fallow countenance, having had the flux lately, and his hands broke out in biles; had on, or took with him, a small felt hat, an old black cloth coat, old brown cloth breeches, mottled worsted stockings, tow shirt and trowsers, and new shoes, with carved metal buckles. James Leighton, born in Cambridgeshire, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, strong and clumsy made, swarthy complexion, full face, thick lips, grey eyes, and straight hair; had on a small felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with sleeves, tow shirt and trowsers, and good shoes, tied with strings. Negro man named Will, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slim made, large eyes, and shews the whites of them much; had on an old cloth coat, tow shirt, old oznabrig trowsers, good shoes, tied with strings, and had about his neck an iron collar, with the horns cut off, being a notorious runaway, and much given to drinking. It is probable they may change their dress, as they are supposed to have stolen the following articles, viz. a dark brown cloth coat, with plated buttons, an old ash coloured duroy coat, black velvet jacket, with leather pockets, a new ash coloured cloth jacket, with high topped horn buttons, a pair of light coloured Germantown stockings, a pair of white cotton ditto, a fine shirt, two fine shifts, and a check apron. White has been heard to say some atrocious things in respect to the dispute between Great Britain and the colonies, from which it is suspected they may part, and some of them make to seaports. Whoever secures the said servants, so that I get them again, shall receive eight dollars for each of the white servants, and what the law allows for the negro. ISAAC ZANE.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
OF BRUNSWICK.

WHO is so well known for his abilities in the cure of the flux, gives notice that he cures the following disorders: The spleen, the cholic, the asthma, the slow, bilious, or nervous fevers, and bad coughs, the yaws, the French disorder, when it is beyond the reach of a salivation, and that in so nice a way that a man may take the means in any company undiscovered; also sore legs, and any other kind of sores; likewise the tooth-ach, without drawing or hurting the tooth, and has the greatest reason to believe, that those whom he cures will never have it after. He also cures the scurvy in the gums, and is well persuaded he can cure the dropsy and consumption, if timely applied to; also cancers. The subscriber makes use of but very few medicines, except what he makes himself.

Annapolis, November 5, 1775.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cut behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed, is a forward, talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases; had on, and took with him, a light blue cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, a red cloth waistcoat, a pair of white Russia drab breeches, a white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto, a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe buckles.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face and short brown hair; had on, and took with him, a short brown working coat, with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket, with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, a white pair of Russia drab ditto, a white shirt, two brown of Russia sheeting ditto, and may haveundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of oznabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants, so that their master may get them again, shall receive twenty shillings for each if 40 miles, forty shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province, five pounds for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid by
WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 16, 1775.

IT being judged necessary that a GENERAL CONVENTION should be speedily held, I have thought fit, pursuant to the directions of the last convention, to appoint Friday the first day of DECEMBER for that purpose, when a full meeting of the DELEGATES at the town of RICHMOND is earnestly desired by their most obedient servant,
R. C. NICHOLS.

POETS CORNER.

W I N T E R.

NOW shivering nature mourns her ravish'd charms,
And sinks supine in winter's frozen arms.
No gaudy banks delight the ravish'd eye,
But northern breezes whistle through the sky;
No joyful choirs hail the rising day,
But the froze chrysalis wraps the leafless spray;
Brown look the meadows that were late so fine,
And cap'd with ice the distant mountains shine;
The silent linnet views the gloomy sky,
Sculks to his hawthorn, nor attempts to fly;
Then heavy clouds send down the feather'd snow;
Through naked trees the hollow tempests blow;
The shepherd sighs, but nought his sighs prevail;
To the soft snow succeeds the rushing hail;
And these white prospects soon resign their room
To melting showers or unpleasing gloom;
The nymphs and swains their aching fingers blow,
Shun the cold rains, and bless the kinder snow;
While the faint travellers around them see
Here seas of mud, and there a leafless tree;
No budding leaves, no honey-suckles gay,
No yellow crow-foots paint the dirty way;
The lark sits mournful, as afraid to rise,
And the sad finch his softer song denies.
Poor draggled URSULA stalks from cow to cow,
Who to her sighs return a mournful low,
While their full udders her broad hands assail,
And her sharp nose hangs dropping o'er the pail.
With garments trickling like a shallow spring,
And his wet locks all twisted in a string,
Afflicted CYMON waddles through the mire,
And rails at WINIFRED creeping o'er the fire.
Say, gentle muses, say, is this a time
To sport with poetry, and laugh in rhyme,
While the chill'd blood, that hath forgot to glide,
Steals through its channels in a lazy tide?
And how can Phœbus, who the muse refines,
Smooth the dull numbers when he seldom shines?

AQUILA, STAFFORD county, November 8, 1775.

RAN off last night from the subscriber, a negro man named CHARLES, who is a very shrewd, sensible fellow, and can both read and write; and as he always has waited upon me, he must be well known through most parts of Virginia and Maryland. He is very black, has a large nose, and is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. He took a variety of clothes, which I cannot well particularize, stole several of my shirts, a pair of new saddle bags, and two mares, one a darkish, the other a light bay, with a blaze and white feet, and about 3 years old. From many circumstances, there is reason to believe he intends an attempt to get to lord Dunmore; and as I have reason to believe his design of going off was long premeditated, and that he has gone off with some accomplice, I am apprehensive he may prove daring and resolute, if endeavoured to be taken. His employment was from no cause of complaint, or dread of a whipping (for he has always been remarkably indulged, indeed too much so) but from a determined resolution to get liberty, as he conceived, by flying to lord Dunmore. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any person who secures him, and the mares, so that I get them again.

ROBERT BRENT.

N. B. Since writing the above advertisement, the mares have returned; and there is a great probability, from many circumstances, to conclude that he was taken from Dumfries, in company with a white servant of Mr. Andrew Leitch's, in an oyster boat belonging to one Kelly, near Smith's Point, in Northumberland. I will give TEN POUNDS if he is taken, and allow a handsome gratuity to any person who can convict Kelly of having carried him off.

COMMITTED to the goal of Prince George a negro man, who says his name is PETER, and belongs to John Parson, of Parrett. He appears to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and is pitted with the smallpox; his shirt and breeches are made of hemp and flax, and he has an old piece of plains, he has holes through both his ears. The owner is desirous to pay charges, and take him away. HENRY BATTE.

He brought with him a roan horse, which he says is one of his master's wagon horses.

CHESTERFIELD, October 18, 1775.

SEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from Mr. William Hardiman's, in Charles City, the 7th of October, by a certain John Guynn, two black horses, with saddles and bridles, one of them the property of major Peterfield Trent, the other of the subscriber: One of the horses is about 14 hands and an half high, without any brand, and has no white about him, that I remember, has a hanging mane and switch tail, slopes in his rump, and is about seven years old, paces fast, and remarkable easy. With him was taken a small hunting fiddle, with a hogskin seat, a saddle cloth, and housings of blue cloth, in a piece, and bound round with buff coloured cloth, in imitation of lace. The other horse, the property of Mr. Trent, had a hanging mane and switch tail, about 13 hands high, trots and gallops, and is very hard to catch; his brand and age I am unacquainted with. On him was a large hunting saddle, with a buckskin just quilted, and a leather slip cover, which fitted exactly to the saddle. The said John Guynn is by trade a house carpenter and joiner, is a middle sized man, wears his own hair, which is of a light brown, and had on a light blue cloth coat, which I think has metal buttons on it; his other articles of dress I cannot recollect. He stutters so very remarkable, that when he attempts to speak the muscles of his face, and most parts of his body, seem as if convulsed. I understand he worked some time on colonel Fielding Lewis's house at Fredericksburg, with Mr. Jerome in Williamsburg, and lately on Mr. Carter's house at Shirley, in Charles City; he served his time in Saint Mary's county, Maryland; and as it is probable he may have gone that way, it is therefore requested of the gentlemen at the different ferries on Potomack to take notice of such a traveller. The largest black horse was bred by and purchased of captain John Atoway, in Saint Mary's county, Maryland. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS for the horses and saddles, if delivered here, and reasonable expences in bringing them, and FIVE POUNDS on conviction of the villain, who, I hope, will be secured in some convenient goal to where he may be apprehended.

WILLIAM BLACK.

N. B. Since the date of the above the small black horse got away from Guynn, some where about Charles City courthouse, and was taken up in Shirley pasture, and brought home, together with the smallest saddle, without any saddle cloth. It has been discovered, since Guynn went off, that he obtained credit from Mr. James Lyle, merchant in Manchester, to the amount of about eight pounds, by means of a forged order, in the name of Mr. William Hardiman, of Charles City.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 8, 1775.

THE attorney general's slaves and household furniture, which was advertised for sale at the next meeting of the merchants, will be sold the 25th day of this month, by

JOHN BLAIR, }
JAMES COCKE, } surviving trustees.

CULPEPER county (Virginia) September 5, 1775.

INTEND to leave this colony, in six or eight weeks, for London, not to return till April next. Mr. Gabriel Jones, of Culpeper county, will attend at Spotsylvania courts, in the absence and behalf

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

HANOVER town, August 10, 1775.

INTEND to leave the colony for a few months, and have appointed Mr. Richard Anderson, junior, my attorney during my absence. All persons to whom I am concerned, either as debtor or creditor, will very much oblige me by settling their accounts with me as soon as possible. THOMAS SIMPSON.

TAKEN up, in Albemarle, a red and white steer, 6 or 7 years old, and marked with a crop in each ear and underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 21. 15s. JOHN HARRISS.

FALLS OF JAMES RIVER, October 25, 1775.

AT the earnest solicitation of many gentlemen on Potomack, and influenced by my own interest on that river, I have been endeavouring to open its navigation from tide-water upwards, and have been at considerable expence in preparation, &c. to forward that useful work; but the necessity of a Maryland act of assembly co-operating with one passed in Virginia, and which I have not yet been able to obtain, has obliged me to decline it for the present.

This disappointment would be more affecting if it did not afford me an opportunity of employing my time and attention in opening and extending the navigation of James river, which, though a work less interesting to me, is of equal utility to the public; but to make my interest in some measure correspond with the public's, I have paid 560l. sterling to Mr. Patrick Counts for the lands situate on the river, where the water must be taken out into the canal, and where I have began and done some part of the canal, with other improvements very expence.

I therefore inform the public, that having a fee simple therein, I am going on with the canal at my own expence, and will further risk my whole fortune and time on the success of my undertaking, and desire no aid or assistance until I make the navigation safe and easy to Shuckoe warehouses, expecting, nevertheless, the more large and generous contributions from all who benefit, when the work is done.

N. B. I want to hire a hundred SLAVES for the above purpose, and should be glad to treat with any person or persons inclinable; at the same time could assist with the best part of their winter clothing, if not otherwise provided.

JOHN BALLENDINE.

On the 2d Thursday in December next will be SOLD, altogether or in parcels, at Lunenburg courthouse,

ALL the landed estate of Robert Estes, deceased, including the courthouse, with 714 acres of land, adjoining two large plantations, and good orchards thereon. The terms will be known at the day of sale. Also a quantity of CORN and FODDER, stocks of HORSES and CATTLE, and PLANTATION TOOLS. Twelve months credit will be allowed for these articles, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, to ROBERT AND ELISHA ESTES, executors.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

THE HOUSES AND LOTS of the late Elkanah Deane, pleasantly situated in Palace street, in this city. There is a well of good water in the lot belonging to the dwelling-house, and a fine garden and pasture at the back of the same, all well paved in; also several springs and a run of water throughout the land. The houses are in good repair, and some of them but lately built. And on Tuesday the 28th of November will be sold, for ready money, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a large quantity of coachmakers, joiners, and blacksmiths TOOLS. There are on hand, and will be sold, very cheap, for cash, an elegant PHÆTON, single and double CHAIRS of several sorts, finished in the best manner. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those whose accounts are not settled at the next meeting of the merchants, it is expected will give bond. Those also who have demands against it are desired immediately to bring in their accounts to the subscriber.

ELIZABETH DEANE, administratrix.

OCTOBER 26, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the printer of this paper for the last year's Gazette, &c. which ended on the 22d. ult. are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances as early as possible. Those also who are indebted to the estate of the late CLEMENTINA RIND, it is hoped, will be speedy in discharging their accounts, as he is anxious to settle the affairs relative thereto.

TAKEN up, in Gloucester, on Little Byrd creek, a black steer, about 4 or 5 years old, with a white streak from his breast under his belly, and has a white spot on the inside of each of his ham-joints; he is marked with a crop, two flits, and an underkeel, in the right ear, and a crop and three flits in the left. Posted, and appraised to 3l. BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

To be SOLD, at the meeting of the merchants in October,

ALL Mrs. Ratbells STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of many different articles. I request all who are indebted to the said Mrs. Ratbell to be so kind at this meeting as to pay off their accounts to John Tazewell, esquire, of this city, or to the subscriber, at Mrs. Ratbell's store, who are authorized to receive such debts.

M. BRODIE.

N. B. At the same time will be sold a large BOW-WINDOW, with bars and shutters, some SHOW-GLASSES, and GLASS CASES.

To be SOLD at public auction, pursuant to the last will and testament of Mr. John Todd Bickerton, deceased, at Hanover courthouse, on the first Thursday in December next, being court day,

TRACT of LAND, lying on the Byrd creek, in Albemarle county, containing 700 acres, with a plantation cleared sufficient to work 7 or 8 hands, and convenient buildings for a family. Also another tract, lying on Hickory creek, in Lunenburg county, containing 1425 acres, without any improvements thereon. These lands are subject to the dower of Mrs. Mariba Bickerton. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, to THE EXECUTORS.

CABIN POINT, SURRY county.

THIS is to inform the public that the subscriber's FULLING MILL is in order to full cloth, which shall be done in the best manner. Those gentlemen who may favour me with their work may depend upon my best endeavours to satisfy them. I also have WEAVERS that weave thread and cotton, any pattern, in the neatest manner; and I am in want of three or four more weavers, that could come well recommended, who will meet with proper encouragement. Those persons who apply to me for CLOTH or WEAVING must be punctual in payment, as I shall keep the cloth till paid. I am the public's obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Prince George county, Maryland, near Snoden's iron works, two convict servants, both Irishmen. FRANCIS MATTHEWS, a thin made fellow, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and stoops much in his walk; he has a scar over his right eye, and is much pitted with the smallpox. He had on when he went away a crocus shirt, a pair of facking trowsers, a short old Swankin jacket, and his fingers on the left hand are near of a length. MICHAEL CONROY, a well made fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, with a fair complexion, is much freckled, and pitted with the smallpox. He had on when he went away an oznabrig shirt, a country cloth jacket, lined with oznabrigs, a pair of crocus trowsers, and a pair of old shoes, and pretends to be a shoemaker. They are both great villains, for they will steal any thing that is in their way. Whoever takes up the said servants, and brings them to me, shall receive FIVE POUNDS for each.

PHILIP HALL, ISAAC SHORT.

N. B. They took with them a broadsword. TAKEN up, in Amelia county, a bay colt, 2 years old last spring, has a small star in his forehead, and is about 4 feet 5 inches high. Posted, and appraised to 7l. CHARNEL WIGHTOWER.

COMMITTED to the goal of Middlesex a negro man, who says his name is William Bolls, supposed to belong to John Walker, of Albemarle. The said negro is about 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar across his nose, another above his left eye, and another just below his right ear, and appears to be a shoemaker. Since his commitment he says he belongs to Jenny Jones, of Albemarle. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges. JOHN CRAINE, gaoler.

COMMITTED to the goal of Buckingham a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that she cannot speak her master's name, though says her name is Cblee. She is dressed with a blue and white Swankin petticoat, oznabrig shirt, and striped homespun jacket. She was born in Africa, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is desired to pay prison charges, and take her out. JOHN COX, gaoler.

THE store at Lead's, kept by the subscriber for account of Mr. Richard Holland, being to be discontinued, the goods on hand, consisting of many saleable articles, to the amount of at least three hundred pounds sterling, will be sold on the 10th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to the highest bidder; also some valuable horses. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers on giving bond and security. All persons that have had dealings at the said store are desired to come and settle their accounts as soon as possible. THOMAS JETT.

CAME to my house some time in August an Irishman, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, has on an old brown fustian coat, an old hat, without any brim, and brown linen shirt and trowsers; the little toe of his right foot is off. He is quite deaf, and says he is a servant to one John Wayman, in Maryland, and calls his name James Watson. JAMES GORDON.

STRAYED from the subscriber at Davis's, at the fork of Cocke's and Namozee roads, in Dinwiddie county, about 10 miles from Petersburg, the 15th of February last, a sorrel mare, 15 years old, has had both the distula and pole-evil, and was much scarified in the cure by burning, and is about 4 feet 6 inches high. Also a dark gray filly, one year old, has a star in her forehead, and a remarkable scar on one of her sides, occasioned by being flaked when young; she is neither docked nor branded, is of the Crawford breed, and shews it pretty much. I will give THREE POUNDS reward to any person who will contrive them to Charlotte courthouse. ROBERT PRYOR.

For SALE, in JAMES CITY county,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on each side the road leading from Doncastle's ordinary to Williamsburg. There are on the said tract a good dwellinghouse, barns, and all other necessary buildings. All the cleared land is enclosed. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to EDWARD POWER.

HUNTINGTOUR, September 14, 1775.

THE lands I have for some time advertised for sale are not as yet sold. I will sell them at a very low price, and give a reasonable time of payment for part of the money. The reason why I have not sold them was, that I would give no credit. ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Gloucester county, a servant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle stature, much marked with the smallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any of the goals of this colony, so that I may get him, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. FRANCIS SMITH.

He came down as a wagoner with the Gloucester volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I suspect he is on board the man of war.

ESSEX county, September 10, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, about the middle of July last, a Virginia born negro lad, named NED, who is about 13 years of age, and about 5 feet high; one of his hands has a large scar, occasioned by its being burnt when he was a child, by which means some of his fingers grow together. He has a flat face and long head, which is remarkably sharp on the top. His clothes were such as is common for working negroes, and he was seen going down the country. Whoever will secure the said negro, so that I get him again, shall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, besides what the law allows. JAMES EDMONDSON.

THE plantation, house, and all convenient outhouses, an exceeding fine peach orchard, where I now live, lately occupied by William Goodall, deceased, to be sold. My reason for selling the same is, that it is inconvenient to my business. Any person inclinable to become a purchaser may know the terms by applying to William Johnston, who resides in James City county.

STRAYED or stolen out of the governor's park, about a fortnight ago, a black horse, with three white feet, has a hanging mane and switch tail, a lump on his back just behind the saddle, a small white ring round his neck, occasioned by a rope, has a star in his forehead, and paces easy. Whoever brings him to Mr. Walter Lenox, in Williamsburg, if taken ten miles from the said city, shall have TEN SHILLINGS, and if a further distance TWENTY SHILLINGS. JOHN HAWKINS.

IF the gentleman who advertises in this paper for a person capable of teaching the GREEK and LATIN languages, will please to acquaint captain Carr, in Dumfries, with his terms, he will be waited upon, if the terms please, by a young man just arrived from Britain, who has had a regular education at the university, and who likewise has had a good deal of practice in teaching the above branches.

SURRY, September 15, 1775.

ON Monday the 20th of November, the subscriber, or some person for him, will attend at Dinwiddie court, and Tuesday and Wednesday following at Sammons's tavern, to receive payment for the bonds due to captain Thomas Holt's estate, for sundries sold at Namozee plantation. In the absence of the subscriber from home, between the 20th of November and the 1st of December, the bonds due for the sale in Surry will be lodged in the hands of Mr. William Harris, to receive payment. I desire the favour of all those who have any demands against the said Holt to produce them between the 1st of December and the 1st of January, properly authenticated, to receive payment, either in cash or bonds.

HENRY COCKE, administrator.

SURRY, September 15, 1775.

LANDED at Lowpoint, between 3 or 4 years ago, a cask of COPPERAS, from what vessel, or for whom, is not known. Any person, proving his property, will be paid for it by applying to the subscriber, near Cabin Point. HENRY COCKE.

MAN, with a small family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's service, either in Virginia or Carolina, as a head overler or steward, and will come well recommended. He understands surveying, and may be employed in that business. Apply to the printer, or the honourable John Taylor, esquire, in Richmond. He will write to any gentleman as soon as a letter comes to hand.

MANCHESTER, July 28, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO ALEXANDER AND PETERFIELD TRENT.

TO BE SOLD, in AMHERST county, ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon Buffalo river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. Gabriel Penn, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase. CARTER BRAXTON.